SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1899.

Subscription by Mall, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month..... BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SON, New York City.

Pants-Kiesque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Next Session of Congress.

There is already some discussion of plans for the organization of new committees to take care of expansion and insular affairs

in the Fifty-sixth Congress. That is well enough. There is sure to be a multitude of bills introduced for the government of our new possessions. An appropriate depository for those measures will be needed, whether such bills are referred to one of the existing committees, or to a committee created on purpose to receive

But it might as well be understood now as later that the likelihood of legislation next year for the settlement of any of the greater questions arising from the war with Spain and expansion is exceedingly

Some people have forgotten that the margin by which the Republican party controls the House of Representatives has narrowed from about fifty, over all, in the Fitfy-fifth Congress to less than ten, over all, in the Fifty-sixth.

If the Populists and Silverites and such should combine with the Democrats in the House, over which Mr. DAVID B. HENDERson is to preside, and this combination should oppose unitedly any measure adopted by the Republican caucus, they would need, in a full House, only five Republican votes to defeat that measure.

Bear in mind the arithmetic of the situation when considering the probability of Porto Rico or the Philippines. With Hawail the case may be different.

A Lesson from Abroad.

The two great objects of attack by the critics of the Administration during the war with Spain and since the Aguinaldo insurrection in the Philippines were and have been, first, "embalmed beef," and, second, the consorship of news reports from Manila by Gen. Orts.

The accusations regarding "embalmed beef" were made with such a prolonged howl, in which even many deluded Republican newspapers joined, that at one time the enemies of the Administration were rejoicing in the hope that they would destroy all chances of a Republican majority in the Congress elected last year. So persistently and vociferously were they made, with the assistance, and indeed provocation, of the General in titular command of the army, that a voluntary commission was selected by the President to investigate them. After months of inquiry, during which hundreds of witnesses were examined, the commission reported that they had no foundation in fact-that no "embalmed beef" had been supplied to the Commissary Department of the army or issued to the troops. The howl was kept up, however, on the ground that this was only a "whitewashing" of the Government by a picked commission. Thereafter the investigation was intrusted to a strictly military court of inquiry, composed of distinguished officers of the army. Its finding was the same-there was no "embalmed beef."

The main accusation of the howlers against the Government concerned chiefly canned beef which had been long included in the regular ration of the army. It was described as untit for food, as treated with injurious and even poisonous chemicals, as provocative of disease and its Issue to the troops an outrage committed under the influence of corrupt motives.

It was true that the same canned beef was a navy ration and had been used as such during the war, but the howlers would pay no heed to facts. Consequently the American industry engaged in the supply of canned and refrigerated beef suffered a blow which threatened at the time to do it great and permanent damage. for these meat companies supplied regularly a great part of the meat consumed in civil life at home and sent vast quantities abroad, and they were accused of poisoning the people who consumed it by furnishing them stuff horridly described as "embalmed," for the purpose of making corrupt and Ill-gotten gains.

That was the first accusation. Two commissions disposed of it as false and silly and now comes the sequel. The British Government has purchased or is now purchasing millions of pounds of that very canned beef, which a vast number of the howling newspapers included in the "embalmed beef," as a ration for its troops in South Africa.

The enemies of the Government followed up this exploded accusation with a loud outery against Gen. Ours for his censorship of the news at Manila, though he proceeded in strict accordance with the wise military custom of guarding his operations from the knowledge of the enemy and from misconstruction and misrepresentation at home. How is it now with British military operations in South Africa? Never has there been a sharper censorship than that now exercised by the military representatives of the British Government. Nothing comes from the British armies for publication which has not been edited by the censors, so that up to this time the public are altogether in doubt as to the true and exact details of the military situation in South Africa. The greatest care and the closest scrutiny have been expended successfully to prevent the despatch from South Africa of any information except such as the military authorities desire to have made known to the public. We are left to mere surmises or to logical inferences from facts which have been allowed to leak out after having been guarded by military supervision. The exact situation of the British army in any part of the field of war

We do not criticise this. It is good poliev. In war, the object is not simply to make news for reporting. It is not a mere spectacular show for the amusement of the curious, but the gravest, the most terrible, business in which men can engage, and everything must be made subordinate to the requirements and exigencies of the military situation. The fighting is not

is unknown outside of the War Offlee,

and if suppression of the details from the scription historically correct." public knowledge is deemed of military advantage the Government is justified in

not resort to it. Suppose, for instance, that as a consetreat from the strategic position at which the enemy, the Commanding General himof the Glencoe battle and retreat are a sense of proprietorship usually absent. now hidden by the British censorship in South Africa! We give the English peo- ailel, up to a certain point, between the ple credit for the reserve with which they accept the cautious silence of their Govern- Both entered the service as adventurers, ment, as requisite in view of the exigencies of war. The facts will all come out in due | regiment, like the Nebraska regiment, was time, but so far as the immediate urgency of the war is concerned; it is now requisite only that they should be known to the responsible Government.

The lesson of this relation is too obvious to make it necessary that we should draw it for any reasonable man.

A Bridge Competition.

New York city has come to understand the value of trained and artistic judgment for the erection of public buildings. Another barren and common-looking structure like the Criminal Courts building will never be seen. Everything by the joy he found afterward in battle. put up since then shows the ambition to build what is worthy of a great city. Yet | eted in his original dream of martial fame, we are about to build some structures, to exceed greatly in cost any municipal building, immeasurably vaster in size and visible to tens of thousands where ordinary buildings are visible to one, in which there is no provision for the quality of sightliness and distinction whatsoever.

We refer to the expected bridges over the East River. Nothing can rob a pile so enormous as an East River bridge of majesty. But all the same it may be lifeless and vulimportant permanent legislation affecting gar or impressive and elegant, according as it does or does not show the touch of Art's hand. The Brooklyn Bridge is excellent, but the approaches are a disgrace to any town above the level of ironmongers and curblayers. The Hon. SALEM H. WALES made a most creditable effort to make the bridge now building at Grand street what it should be in its exterior, but the ignorance then prevailing was too much for him.

Neither in the present Bridge Commission nor in its engineer force is there professional attainment able to promise anything preferable to what the chance contractor may offer in the way of design. New York should have ensured to it something better than that. In building bridges incomparably bigger than those required in any other city, it should take appropriate care that their design shall be worthy of their size and Importance.

The best way to provide for this will be to institute a competition, just as though the bridge was a City Hall, the jury of selection to be composed of engineers and architects combined. There is more in bridges, as there is in houses, than stone

Funstoniana.

That fine organization of fighting American manhood, the Twentieth Kansas, will be mustered out of service to-day at San Francisco, and will start to-morrow for home, where a wild welcome awaits the returning volunteers. Along with the regiment comes its famous Colonel, Gen. FRED FUNSTON, a small individual of peculiar merit.

of the volunteers as Flag Day in Kansas. This is an appropriate welcome, inasmuch as Funston and the Twentieth have been in the duty called them. The General will remain for only ten days in Kansas and then he will go right back across the continent and across the Pacific to make more flag days in the immediate neighborhood of AGUINALDO. Such is his conclusive commentary on certain lying reports spread during his sequestration at sea by the anti-expansionists regarding Funston's private views of Administration policy in the Philippines. His sympathy for Acti-NALDO and the insurgents is so ardent that he can't stay at home away from them for much more than a week and be happy. We observe that some admirers of WILL-

IAM J. BRYAN are criticising the arrangements for the reception of Funston and the Twentieth. They think they discover politics in the date chosen for the celebration. It is proper to say with frankness that their apprehension is undoubtedly accurate. The original plan was to muster out the regiment at San Francisco a week from next Wednesday, that is to say on November 8, one day after election day. In that case the voting would all have been over before FUNSTON and the gallant Twentieth were fully in evidence before the country, Some Republican politicians in Kansas or elsewhere had the wit to perceive that this would be a sad waste of campaign ammunition, and they thereupon procured at Washington a change of date, making the regiment get back before election, in time. let us boldly say, to figure as a campaign document, or procession, or object lesson to orators in Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and other points of the Union.

What a magnificent campaign document FUNSTON and the Twentieth Kansas make! How entirely willing they will be to serve as such! With all respect for former Col. BRYAN's fastidious ideas as to the incompatibility of the soldier's uniform and politics, we may remind him that this is just about the way ABBAHAM LINCOLN would have worked it.

As to Funston himself, he will receive, on the steps of the State Capitol at Topeka, a beautiful sword, which he has earned a thousand times over. On the blade is an inscription which would have interested PLUTARCH. At the battle of Caloocan General MacARTHUR asked Functor if he could hold the line in his front, and the little ellow replied: "Until my regiment is mustered out." The swordblade will bear that legend. Some of the followers of a certain Nebraska Colonel, who did not hold any line anywhere until his regiment was mustered out, have started the report that the alleged utterance of Funston at Caloocan was manufactured to order; whereupon Funston is appealed to, and he replies anniably by telegraph from San Francisco done as an exhibition for the gratification | to the Topoka Capital: "Stories regarding

ment. It is to beat and destroy the enemy, copperheads and jackleg politicians. In-

The formality of this sawed-off hero, who has won glory for Kansas, and for himself it and would be false to its duty if it did a reputation unique among volunteer officers in the United States Army in recent times, must charm RUDYARD KIPLING quence of Gen. Shaffen's first buttle in | bardly less than it would have fascinated Cuba his army had been compelled to re- PLUTARCH. FUNSTON is a combination of flery impulse and sane judgment, It gave battle and retire so rapidly that devil-daring and domestic respectability, the wounded were left in the hands of | mucker-mouth and heart of hero, unlike anything conspicuously produced since the self being among the mortally wounded, Maine sank. He is the creature of his own and soon afterward dying a captive in unaided, untrammelled energies. He had the enemy's camp, what would have no previous military reputation either to been the consequence here? What a howl live up to or to live down. The people of the newspapers would have raised against | the middle West have quite generally taken him and the Government if the full and him to their bosom as one whom they have precise facts as to the battle and the retreat | known from the first peep-o'-fame. It is like had been kept concealed as the details knowing a person from his birth; there is

Strange to say, there is a striking parmilitary careers of Funston and Bryan. in no discreditable sense. The Kansas held long in reserve. It was about the last regiment to leave San Francisco for Manila. FUNSTON was chafing in the sand lots at Camp Merritt, just as BRYAN was chaffing, or imagined he was chaffing, or wanted the audience to Imagine be was chafing, at Camp Thomas. But BRYAN wanted to pick his own field, and he wanted it near the footlights; and when he thought the opportunity for spectacular distinction was past he promptly resigned and left the flag. Fussion was willing to go anywhere; he held on; and when sailing orders came at last he jumped for the Philippines with a joy exceeded only And having achieved all that BRYAN cov-FUNSTON comes home, not to resign and run for any office, but to renew his commission and announce, as the merest matter of course, that after ten days' vacation he's going back where the fighting is.

How many of his ears would ex-Col. BRYAN sacrifice if he could only turn back the wheels of time, reconsider his early prejudice against the Philippines as too remote and obscure a field of effort, and ow be marching up the main street of Lincoln to receive from the hands of Governor Poynter a sword on the blade whereof was endurably inscribed: "Until my reglment is mustered out?"

A Faithful Citizen.

Since the strike on the Missouri Pacific Ratiroad, under Martin Irons, in 1886, through every new case of violence or crime, The Sun has appealed to organized labor to raise, in its own defence, as well as for decency, its own hand against the outrages committed in its name or through its agency. We are to-day for the first time able to report the occurrence of what we desired to see.

A member of a labor union is at this noment standing resolutely in defence of law and order and of the rights of all citiens within his influence against the illegal lespotism which a labor organization seeks to exert over them. It is Governor STEU-NENBERG of Idaho, a Democrat and a member of the Typographical Union, who has declared martial law where some striking miners are seeking to keep other men from working, and is maintaining order and justice in Idaho by the force of arms, since it cannot be maintained in any other way.

Furthermore, Governor STEUNENBERG 18 o clear as to his duty and so manful in his readiness to acknowledge it that in asking for a continuance of Federal aid he declares that the "State of Idaho assumes and acknowledges all responsibility for the manner in which affairs are conducted in the Cour d'Alènes, so long as martial law as proclaimed prevails."

Under the circumstances Governor Steu-Governor Stanley has issued a procla- NENBERO is a very striking figure of an mation designating the day of the return | American, for American he is first of all. And every honest trade unionist will thank him for what he is doing to relieve unionism of the disrepute brought to it by habit of making every day flag day wherever | the scoundrels who too often get it under their control.

A time has been set for the erection of the new Liberty Pole. - New Haven Avening Reguler, Good, provided the pole is of the correct sort. Every new liberty pole set up in an American town of any pretensions should be of the sym-metrical patent topmast-housing species lately introduced by the vacht Columbia. Afte her victory and after the demonstration of superior beauty in the arrangement of he spars a town raising a tall mast of any other pattern will be behind the times, unpatriotic and upsportsmanlike.

In the old times it used to be, "Cut off with a shilling." Nowadays the phrase goes. Cut off with one million five hundred thousand dollars."

Col. IER HILL, a celebrated statesman of Newark, Ohio, seems to be the most enthusiastic Bryan man at present. Various Democratic orators have compared Col. Bayan to JEFFERSON, WEBSTER and CLAY, Col. HILL outdoes all these comparers and shows himself to be a master of hyperbole. He says that Butan "is the greatest man before the people this country ever produced. He is bigger than GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Andrew Jackson and Abbaham Lincoln all rolled into one." Col. IKE HILL should be appointed poet laurente and historiographer of Col. BRYAN

FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE PARK. Commissioners Ask Secretary Root to Ap-

prove the Project. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.-Secretary Root was waited on to-day by the members of the Fredericksburg National Park Commission with Gen. Horatio C. King as chairman. missioners explained to Secretary Root their desire to have the Government form a national park twelve miles aquare at Fredericksburg to ommemorate the Civil War battles at that place. They called attention to a bill now beore Congress asking for an appropriation of \$45,000 for that purpose, and to a report made by Col. Bird of the War Department, who in-spected the proposed site and reported favor-ably upon the proposition. Gen. King asked the Secretary of War to approve the re-port of Co. Bird. Secretary Root replied that he would give the matter immediate consider-ation, and remarked that he was favorably in-clined toward the idea.

From the Atlantic Monthly The accumulation of saved capital is now so much more rapid than it was even a quarter of a century ago, and the world is so much more completely equipped with the machinery of production, that something more than a new invention or an important war will be required permanently to raise the rate of interest. There are indications, however, of several possible openings which may absorb surplus savings and afford a moderate return for several de-

and alloys a motive content of the universal application of clustricity as a motive power; a second is the extension of railways over the undeveloped countries of Africa and Asia, and a third is the application of these countries with the machinery of production. These openings for capital application to absorb many minors within the many missons within the of the public appetite for thrilling excite- inscription origin fo with liars, knockers, next ten or twenty years,

THE MANY OWNERS OF CORPORA-THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Widespread Distribution of Shares in the

Great Combinations of Capital. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement of President Stuyvesant Fish of the Hillnois Central Ballroad Company before the Industrial Commission the other day, in which he said that out of the 0.520 stockholders in his company barely one-seventh of them own over one hundred shares aplece, was the most interesting part of his testimony and will no loubt surprise many who are unaware how widely railroad and other corporation securities are distributed to-day. Yet the stock books of the Illinois Central are only typical of those of our other great corporations.

Of the 12,000 stockholders in the Atchison.

lopeka and Santa Fe Railroad one-fourth, or 3,000, are women, and not a single person holds sufficient amount of stock to elect himself a director.

Out of the 30,000 stockholders in the Pennsylvania Bailroad, which has the largest numper of stockholders of any corporation in the United States, 40 per cent, are women.

The last annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows that its stock and of its leased lines is distributed among 15,438 holders. The shareholders of the company proper number 9.182. About one-half of the stock is held by women, and a large proportion of the names have been on the books of the company for more than twenty years. There are 14,000 persons holding stock in the Burlington, 21,277 in the New York Central, and the books of the other railroad c panies disclose a similar large number of indi-

vidual stockholders. The fact is that any person with either large or small capital can to-day buy an interest in any American rathroad, sleeping car or telegraph company, or in any other corporation which has its shares listed in the open market. The man who works and saves can have an interest in these big properties. The small sum of \$100 will enable a man to become a partner upon the same terms as his wealthier neigh-

This growing and widespread distribution of corporation securities among all classes of our people seems to me a matter of more than pass ing interest. It is, at any rate, a standing refutation of the ever-repeated assertion that our great industrial organizations are "close corporations." LEONARD DARBYSHIRE. NEW YORK, Oct. 26,

Dr. Savage's New-Fangled Dogmatism. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Rev. Dr. Savace is of that type of Uniachieved a "reasonable religion" by simply holding and advocating opinions directly opposed to the doctrines of historic Christianity. Much, however, as he talks on "rationalism" In the nobler use of that word," it is evident that even he cannot escape from the fundamental fact of religious consciousness, as defined in your columns, or an ultimate authority that is not reasoned but assumed.

Where, I ask any logical mind, do we have the slightest warrant for Dr. Savage's "new con-ception of God," which involves, as he has repeatedly stated, that God is "immanent" in nature, working Himself out, as it were, and "unable to break one of His laws without con-tradicting Himself?" Is it not quite as logical to assume with Christian theology that the order and uniformity of nature were established by a transcendent and omnipotent God, in accordance with the "secret counsel and good pleasure of His will?"

Dr. Savage assumes that, in accepting his upto-date evolution-revelation, he is warranted in holding that all things are precisely as he would like to have them, and, further, on the basis of this "authority," he thinks himself safe in proclaiming the utter overthrow of Christian theology. But the task is not so easy. The Westminster Confession warns us against the "false hopes and carnal presumptious" of those who vainly deceive themselves that they are "in the favor of God and the estate of salvation. and no truer commentary could be made on such opinions as Dr. Savage propounds. He has not established a "new universe and a new conception of God;" he merely assumes a new authority, as it pleases his taste, and preaches a new set of dogmas, no more reasonable, no more philosophical and no more scientific than those that went before.

Finally, Dr. Savage goes to the extreme of proposing modern Spiritualism as an authority for demonstrating immortality! The oracles of modern dogmatism have decreed that devils, "familiar spirits" and "lying demons" cannot possibly exist in the same universe with expanding monkeydom; consequently he with which he has conversed are the spirits of his dead friends and not the lying tempters the world has known from the beginning. NEW YORK, Oct. 25. ROBERT LAWRENCE.

Dr. Hillis's Championship of Alcohol

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The paper read by Dr. Thomas J. Hillis before the New York Medical Association, as reported by THE SUN of this morning, suggests many doubts to the mind of an unscientific reader which are unexplained by the logic of the

Dr. Hillis, in making his statements advocating the use of alcoholic liquors upon the side-board, seems to lose sight of the logical significance of his argument by seeking to cover up the rough edges of his assertions with a mass of exceptions.

After confidently asserting the value of this

a mass of exceptions.

After confidently asserting the value of this use of alcohol, he states so many cases when and where it should "never" be used that the ordinary man's mind fails to detect what he has left for the proper time and place for its use as a heverage.

By the inferences drawn from his statements, the only man who is safe in the use of alcohol is the man with no digestion to impair, no brain to become clouded and no occupation that can be injured by such Surely an anomaly!

Finally, he rails at the man who shows his irrational mind by yielding to the cravings of appetite to the excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor. Now, from his own statements, the rationality of a person is impaired by the use of alcohol. "It will * " impair the reasoning power and weaken the judgment," says Dr. Hillis. Therefore, since scientific reasoning admits of no exceptions, since the person who cannot make rational use of alcoholic reversing should abstant from their use, and since the use of alcohol produces irrationality, therefore, we repeat, we cannot, from the premises given, admit the doctor's conclusion.

Manasquan, N. J., Oct. 20.

Reversing the Vanderbilt Will.

To the Editor of The Sun-Air: Is there not an inseesting question of ethics brought up in the case o the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt? was plainly expressed, and after mature deliberation it was unchanged, that his eldest son should receive only a relatively insignificant part of his fortune, because of what the father regarded as unstial conduct on his part. Yet the younger son at once proceeded to act contrary to his father's wish and will by making a free-will gift to his brother of air millions of the money his father wanted to keep from him. Now, here two sentiments or duties came into conflict-the duty imposed by filial piety, the obligations of the young son to his father, and the duty or impulse of fraternal affection. should be more binding on the opnscience, the obedience to your father and the execution of his will, or fraternal affection which compels a contrary NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Hundred-Foot Telescope. From the Harvard Bulletin.

Last spring a plan was proposed at the observa tory for the construction of a telescope of unusual length for the purpose of photographing the stars and planets. Aponymous donors have now furnished the means by which this experiment may be tried. The plan will, therefore, take definite shape and it is expected that a telescope, having an aper ture of twelve juches and a length of set or more, will be ready for trial at Cambridge in a few weeks.

Prosperity Too Much for the Streets. From the Kansus City Journal.

The Emporia Street Commissioner says if the people of that town want the affects kept in condition they will have to vote the Democratic ticket. Under McKinley and prosperity he cannot find the men to work on the streets. He has spent some time and hunted all over town for laborers and cannot find

The telegrams of the last twenty-four hours add but little to our knowledge of the situation at Ladyamith, but the fact that Sir George White has brought up all the available troops at Pietermaritzburg and has all his artillery with him, roints to the expectation of serious work either of an offensive or defensive character. The reports coming from Cape Town and Lorenzo Marquez throw much doubt on the ability of the Boer Army to undertake a serious offensive operation against the entrenched camp at Ladysmith, but as they lack authenticity, and are frequently confused and contradictory through being merely echoes of events already accomplished, full credence cannot be given to them. The Boer commanders have, however, no option but to endeavor to clear the country between the Drakenberg Mountains and the Tugela River before reënforcements arrive from England, if they are to make anything like a successful resistance to the British advance later on. The difficulty, also, which the British now labor under in the matter of transport will be partially remedied in a short time, as large numbers of mules purchased in Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean are on their way out to Durban. The Boers, therefore, have not much time to lose, and if unsuccessul in an attack on Ladysmith or in the attempt to turn Sir George White's position must full onck to their first lines of defence in the Drakenberg and in the triangle containing the onttlefields of the last war.

With regard to the reports of fighting in the neighborhood of Kimberley the details are rather sensational, but there seems to have seen a combat of some importance in which the garrison had the advantage. We shall probably have fuller and more reliable accounts later. From the silence concerning Mafeking it looks as if the pince were too closely beleaguered for news from the besieged to get out, and as the Boer authorities apparently take no interest in let-ting the outside world know what they are doing, it is to be presumed that we shall have little information until the garrison either surrenders or is relieved. As surmised, the fighting at Rhodes Drift on the Limpopo was a skirmish between pa-trolling parties, the main bodies on neither side having taken any part in it. Indeed, it would appear as though the attitude of the natives on both sides of the frontier rendered it as unadvisable for the opposing white forces to come to blows, for in the event of a disorganization of the authority they both exercise over the still untamed Matabeles and other tribes, that sparsely settled region might

be delivered over to all the horrors of savagery.

If the reports are to be believed, the Basutos are threatening an invasion of the Orange Free State, but the statement of what took place at the meeting of their chiefs with the British Resident at Maseru, the capital of Basutoland, shows that he especially discouraged any movement whatever on their part. It is more likely that the re-ports are put about for the purpose of intimidating the Orange Free State authorities and inducing them to detach a portion of their levies to guard against a Basuto irruption into their territory. In any case it is unlikely the British Government would permit the employment of natives in the conflict, for the Boers would only have to furnish arms to the Mashonas, Matabeles and some of the Bechuana tribes who have grievances against the Chartered Company in Rhodesia and the British administration in Bechuanaland to provoke a race conflict of terrible proportions.

It is a curious commentary on what is now passing in South Africa, that in a letter written by a person in a position to know the prevail ing sentiment at the moment, dated Sept. 27 it is said that there would be no war, for both sides were only bluffing.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterianism.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, who is, it seems, the most likely candidate for the vacant pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Prespyterian Church, gives his views concerning the so-called higher criticism of the Holy Scriptures as follows

"I occupy a most conservative and orthodox position with regard to the Bible. I believe in the verbal and plenary inspiration of the original documents. That through translators and copylats we have lost much, I also believe, and that there is room for much scholarly and devout criticism I admit. I hold that to be the true realm of criticism, and when it passes beyoud and questions the correctness of the statements, I at once feel that it approaches most dangerous ground. This view, however, does not give me the right to enter upon a crusade of Bible defence, nor does it out me off from fellowship with the men who are occupying an absolutely different position. I would imply ignore the error and declare the truth, having in my heart a perpetual affection for those who teach, in all those cases where they

are most evidently sincere." The italics are mine. Now what does the reverend gentleman mean by "original documents"? Does he refer to the lost and irrecoverable "documents" to which some of the nigher critics confine infallibility, and would have God let them perish thus if they alone were the revelation of Himself to men?

The Rev. Mr. Morgan seems to me to afford an admirable illustration of the art of inducing two parties to a controversy to believe that you side with each of them in the dispute, when, in fact, you merely desire their support and have no convictions on the subject voursel NEW YORK, Oct. 27. PRESENTERIAN.

A Democrat's Pica for the Fusion Ticket. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I be permitted, through The Sux, to say a few words to my fellow Democrats of this city who believe in the honest administration of municipal affairs. There is no reason why, in my opinion, the Don this city should not vote the Pusion or Independent ticket, headed by Joseph F. Daly and John S. Crosby. The election of the Fusion ticket will not only strike terror to the Tammany "organization." but it will demoralize the forces of the enemy, pave the way to the complete overthrow of political abso lutism and bring about a reorganization of the Democratic party of this city on Democratic lines at the primaries next year.

Volcing the sentiments of thousands of Democrats

of the borough of Manhattan, from whom I have heard in the past few months, many of whom are members of Tammany Hall, as a Democrat and as a follower of the Democracy of Jefferson, of Jacks and of Filden, I here repudiate and denounce the socalled "Democratic" organization of this city, appealing to our Democratic citizens to use their forts at this time to purge the Democratic party of

its present corruption. I desire to call attention to the following extractfrom the Primary Election law, in answer to the absurd statement whereby it is claime I that, in order to take part in the Democratic primaries next year, it is absolutely necessary this year to vote the Tammany ticket. Provision is made in the Primary law for the enrolment of all those who wish to "fight within party lines." after the election this year, and prior to the primaries of 1900, as will be seen from the following

"Any time during the months of May and June, and in any poets when a President of the United States is to be elected, in the month of February also, elector who was registered as a voter at one of said four meetings for registration in the preceding year but who did not then enrol with any party, may become enroled in and have his name added to the original enrolment books of, any party in the election d strict in which he resides and still res he. Bection 3, subdivision 4, Primary Election

Further, section 2 of same law says: "No organization or association of citizens for the election of city officers shall be deemed a politi cal party within the meaning of this act, and menbership in any such organization or association shall not prevent an elector from ears ling with, and acting as a member of, a politica, party.

SOO WEST INSTRUCTREET. DANIEL BROWNE. Not Particular as to Weapons.

From the Philadelphia Record. The waiter girl knew a thing or two about table ellipsed so she shifled accomfully as she said: "It's not our custom to serve a knife with me." No? remarked the patron in surprise. "then No?" remarked the patron in surprise, "then bring me at faxe." THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

One Speaker Says That Trusts Are Respon-

sible for Our Great Exports. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.-Henry M. Peabody of Boston, Mass., presided at the sessions of the International Commercial Congress to-day, which were held in the Philadelphia Bourse. The day was devoted to the countries of South America, Mr. Coolidge S. Roberts, delegate from the Board of Trade of Buenos Avres. Argentine Republic, called attention to the fact that the area of Argentine is about one-third the size of the United States, without Alaska, but that while the population of the United States is twenty-five persons to the square mile, that of his country is only three and onehaif to the square mile. It is capable, he said, of supporting a population of at least 100,000, 000, and in view of the fact that the United States is so rapidly filling up, it is a most

favorable country for immigrants. The lack of lines of ships flying the United States flag to the ports of South America, he said, he thought did not prevent the growth of rade. The only reason that the trade is so small is indifference, that amounts practically to neglect, on the part of American manufac-turers. Mr. John C. Zimmerman gave more detailed information of the Argentine Republie, which, he said, was little known here. The total value of exports last year was \$133,820,-458 and imports \$107,428,000. Of this trade only \$5,874,000 was sent to the United States and but a little more than \$11,000,000 was re-

reived from the United States.
Antonio E. Delfino, Consul General of Venez. ela, said that the area of his country was about twice that of France. The annual exports amount to about \$20,000,000, 80 per cent of this being for coffee and the remainder gold bars, hides, eecoa and breadstuffs. The imports are much less than the exports, but the greater part of them come from the United States and this country is her best customer The resources of the country are as yet undeveloped. There are great deposits of minerals and other natural products, large quantities of timber, and opportunities for grazing and

agricultural industries.

Alfonzo A. Rustis of Saopaulo, Brazil, said.

Alfonzo A. Rustis of Saopaulo, Brazil, said that his native town was the greatest coffee shipping port in the world. Of the 14,000,000 ancks of coffee, which represent the estimated crops of the world for the years 1837 and 1898, Brazil produced 11,000,000, four-fifths of which came from Saopaulo. He said that the Unitel States was the inresst buyer of coffee, which it admits free of duty.

Mr. U. D. Eddy of New York said that only in large comb nations, familiarly called trusts, was success to be gained in trade with foreign countries. He mentioned the iron and steel field the meat export trade, and said that the \$50,000,000 worth of products of patroleum exported would have sone from Russes had it not been for the Standard Oil Company. The fact that the export of manufactures of cotton had grown so little was due to the failure of merchants to combine and cheapen the price of the product while largely increasing the output. He said that if the export trade was to continue to increase it would be necessary to effect combinations.

W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic spoke of the great production of breadstuffs in the South American countries and soid that manufactured goods, particularly agricultural implements, would be the principal articles soid by the United States in those countries. Mr. Charles E. Santos of Paraguay spoke of the products of his country and its trade. He said that there was great mineral wealth to be developed, but they larked capital and accede to increase the population. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., spoke of the ndvantages that reciprocal trade arrangement would give to merchants.

THACHER KEEPS THE WAMPUMS Celebrated Case Decided Against the Six Nations.

BYRACUSE, Oct. 27,-Justice F. H. Hiscock to-day handed down his decision in the suit brought against John Boyd Thacher, former Mayor of Albany, by Te-Hes-La, an Onondaga chief, as relator, in behalf of the people of the State of New York and the Ho-De-No-Sa-Ne, or the Onondaga Nation, to recover the wampum belts of the Six Nations, which, it was alleged, had come unlawfully into Mr. Thacher's possession. Since the beginning of the action Chief Te-Hes-La, known also as Daniel Laforte, has died. The wampum belts were sold for \$25 before the Columbian Exposition by the late Thomas Webster, alleged to be the official wampum keeper of the tribe, to Gen. H. B.

wampum keeper of the tribe, to Gen. H. B. Carrington, Supervisor of the Indian Census, From him they passed into the hands of the Rev. Edward Crane. D. D., of Yale University, who exhibited them at Chicago and sold them to Mr. Thacher for \$5,000.

Justice Hiscock holds with the plaintiff that the Pive Nations, now the Six Nations, is still in existence and that the wampums in Mr. Thatcher's possession were once used by them. He holds however, that when the belts were obtained from Webster by Carrington the Iroquois League was not active and the wampums had lost their original significance and had become merely relies and curlosities. Webster's ownership of the belts had been acquiesed in and he had the right to sell them. Mr. Thacher bought them in good faith, and judgment is therefore found in his favor.

KENTUCKY PRIVATE BANK FAILS. The Firm of D. A. Sayre & Co. of Lexington Goes to the Wall.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 27.—The banking house of D. A. Savre & Co., founded in 1820, and the oldest institution of its kind west of the Alieghanies, made an assignment to-day. Its President, E. D. Sayre, Sr., died on Sunday. He owned \$7,000 stock in the bank. His sons, J. Will and E. D. Sayre, Jr., owned \$15,000 each. The capital stock was \$37,000. The deposits reach \$145,-000. The bank was established by the late David A. Sayre, a Scotchman and it nerant only write his name. He amassed a fortune, established the Sayre Female Institute here, and left \$200,000 to T. D. Sayre, Sr., his nephew, who was his confidential adviser and bookkeepet.

About eighteen months ago the bank lost heavily, but its depositors and other creditors feeling that M. D. Sayre. silversmith, who could scarcely read and could

heavir, but its depositors and other creditors feeling that E. D. Sayre, Sr., was backing the house and would use his private fortune to keep it from fading, continued to do business with the bank, and its deposits actually increased. with the bank, and its deposits activated a creased.

On Saturday last Milton Young cashed a check for nearly \$75,000 Yesterday there was a slight run on the bank, so that when business closed last night there was only \$1000 in cash in the house of Will Sayre, cashier, consulted with friends and tried to borrow \$25,000 to carry over the business to-day, but falled. He orened the bank this morning, but an hour or a half inter he closed and made the assignment. In an interview to-night he said that the assignment would wipe out all his legacy from his father would wipe out all his legacy from his father.

penniless. AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PERIL. More Information as to the Course of the Colombian Revolution.

would wipe out all his legacy from his father and that he and E. D. Sayre, Jr., would be

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. - Information has been scelved at the State Department confirming the statements made to it yesterday by reaponethle persons in this country American interests in the United States of Colombia were endangered by the revolutionary outbreak in that country. The State Department has not notified the Navy Department that the presence of a warship in Colombian waters is desirable, but it will probably do so without waiting for further advices. When this notification is received by the Secretary of the Navy he will order the cruiser Dotrott, now at LaGunyra, Venezuela, to proceed to Colon. Boston and New York capital is invested heavily in the Cartagein and Magdalena Ealligading in Colombia, which runs from Cartageina to Calabar on the Magdalena river. Representations have been mais to the State Department that the property of this company is likely to be destroyed and traffic on the road interrupted. The Government will do all that to can to prevent damage to the commany's interests the will also take active measures to prevent and interruption of traffic across the Isthmus of Panama. American interests in the United States of

DEWEY NOT GOING TO CHICAGO.

His Health Won't Stand It and Anyway He Is too Busy in Washington. Washington, Oct. 27.—Replying to a Chicago

citizens' committee who called on him this morning, Admiral Dewey said he would be obliged to insist on the cancellation of his engagement to visit Chicago some time between Nov. 15 and Nov. 10. Regard for his health made this decision necessary, but above heastn manis this decision heressary, but above any personal consideration he must place his duty to the Philippines. For the next few weeks, he said, his whole strength would be required for his week as a member of the commission and all personal encagements which would call him away from Washington must be indefinitely postponed.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK.

Winslow E. Burby Gots Himself Arrested to Test His Rights.

Winslow E. Buzby, a banker, and Whitney Lyon, two of the incorporators of the Automobile Club of America, attempted to drive a light automobile phaeton, propelled by electricity, into Central Park vesterday to test the right of the police or the Fark Commissioners to exclude them. They were accompanied by counsel in another carriage.

They were bidden to stop at the Fifth avenue entrance of Central Park by Policeman John P. Reenan. They stopped and had a parley in which they said that under advice of counsel they believed that they could not be excluded from the Park. Keenan said that if they persisted he would arrest them. They then moved slowly into the Park and were told to drive to the Arsenal. Mr. Buzby was put under arrest on the charge of violating a park ordinance. The ordinance was not mennod, and inquiry falled to show any other ordinance than one which provided that the Park could only be used by pleasure carriages. Police Captain England said that he had received instructions verbally from the Park Commissioners to exclude automobiles. He aid that the rule as to pleasure carriages appiled because he did not consider an automobile a pleasure carriage under the rule. Mr. Buzhy was held in \$100 ball for a hearing in the Yorkville police court this morning, Mr. Lyon went on his bond and he was re-

Mr. Lyon went ou his bond and ne was released.

Mr. Buzhy explained that he was probably
the first person to get a permit, which he exhibited, to drive his attenabile on Riversida
Drive, which tately was thrown open to thee
vehicles, Prosteet Tark in Brooklyn was open
to them, he said, and so were all the parks in
the city having pleasure drives except Central
Park, although most of the owners of automobiles live in his borough. They were excluded
from the parks in Chlengo, but got in on
appeal to the courts, he said, and they were also
permitted to use Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. In the Bois de Boulogne in Paris there
are more automobiles generally than ordinary
carriages.

are more automobiles generally than ordinary carriages.

The members of the club urge that under the provisions of the charter the Park Commissioners cannot make rules for each park in the boroughs. When practicable, as in this case, any rule must apply to all the parks. It is further contended that no rule has been made by the Park Commissioners which excludes automobiles, and that any such rule has to be made by a majority vote of the board under the charter. In fact, it is declared the Commissioners are acting under rules of the old board made in 1873 before automobiles developed.

veloped.
The Automobile Club of America was recently.

The Automobile Club of America was recently incorporated with about a hundred members, and elected Adjustant General Avery D. Andrews president. It is to have a parade in this city next Saturday. Indirectly, this parado caused the Police Board yesterday, to classify all automobiles that are propelled by steam power as steam engines and to decide that as such they will have to be inspected and each must have a regularly Heensed engineer to run it.

The question was raised in a communication received by the board from Sergt. Frank Mangin of the Boiler Inspection squad, who called attention to the proposed parade and after pointing out that many of the vehicles are run by steam, requested the board to instruct him whether or not he should cause their boilers to be tested as other steam boilers are and the motormen examined and licensed as engineers. The Commissioners decided that anything propelled by steam must have a boiler and an engineer, and that a steam-propelled automobile must therefore be subject to the requirements of the law governing the other steam engines. Sergt. Mangin accordingly was instructed to enforce the law.

BANK SHORT \$18,000

The Bond of the Defaulting Treasurer, Who Died Recently, Can't Be Found. Norway, Me., Oct. 27 .- It was learned to-day that \$18,000 had been stolen from the funds of

the Norway Savings Bank, of which Seward S. Stearns was treasurer for five years up to the time of his death last August. An injunction restraining the bank from doing business has been granted by Judge S. C. Strout of the Supreme Court, and for a month a careful examnation of the bank's affairs has been going on. To-day the bondsmen of the late treasurer were called upon to make good the shortage. but the bond supposed to have been in the hands of the trustees of the bank cannot be

Several of the bondsmen have refused to pay miess the bond can be produced and the bank flicials find themselves in a peculiar position. Stearns was elected treasurer on May 7, 1894. o succeed Henry M. Bearce, who died on that day and who had been treasurer many years. A careful auditing of the books before Stearns took charge of the bank showed that the funds were latter. Bearce for a long time before his death had been unable to give his attention to the bank's affairs, owing to sickness, and Stearns, whose office was with Bance in the bank building, had managed the affairs of the institution. Rearns was a prominent politician and at the time of his death was Judge of Probate for Oxford county Under President Harrison he was denuty internal revenue collector for the Second Minte district, but was obliged to give up his position for an alleged shortage of \$1,500 in his accounts. day and who had been treasurer many years.

his position for an alleged shortage of \$1,000 in his accounts.

The Norway Savings Bank, according to the last report of the State Bank Examiner, had resources of \$130,811.70, and a surplus of about \$8,000. It is understood to-night that the directors will be asked to make good the amount of the treasurer's bond of \$20,000 if the paper bearing the names of the treasurer's bondsmen cannot be found.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MRS. EDDY. Counsel for Mrs. Woodbury Says He Has Won a Preliminary Move.

Boston, Oct. 27.-F. W. Peabody, counsel for osephine C. Woodbury in her suit against Mary Baker Eddy, says that the articles in the newspapers this morning give an erroneous impression in that they contain no reference to he overruling of Mrs. Eddy's demurrer which alone raised vital questions. Mr. Peabody says

Fessenden of Mrs. Eddy's demurrer, which raised seven objections to the legal sufficraised seven objections to the legal sumi-isney of Mrs. Woodbury's declaration, and of Mrs. Eldy's motion to expunge the first six-teen paragraphs of the declaration. Yesterday Judge Fessenden sent for counsel and an-nounced that he had decided to overrule Mrs. nounced that he had decided to overrule Mrs. It diy's demurrer and to grant her motion to expunge, to the extent of lifteen of the sixteen introductory paragraphs. The first sixteen paragraphs constitute less than a quarter of the matter contained in the declaration and are all in the nature of introduction, or explanation, which the law calls inducement.

"The Court's decision overruling Mrs. Eddy's demurrer was, in effect, that Mrs. Woodbury's case was completely and perfectly stated with-

"On Oct. 16 there was a hearing before Judge

demurrer was, in effect, that Mrs. Woodbury's case was completely and perfectly stated without the introductory, or explanatory averments, and her counsel has thirty days time in which to amend her declaration by eliminating the superfluous matter, so that it shall conform to the opinion of the Court.

"Judge Fessenden's decision is highly satisfactory to Mrs. Woodbury and her counsel, as it sustains her declaration upon all the legal points raised by Mrs. Eddy's counsel. The decision goes further than I had ventured to assume in drawing the original declaration as to necessarily inclies that in the Court's opinion the language complained of is libelous of itself, which is the highest kind of libel and does not require explanation." loes not require explanation

LABOR UNIONS MADE COMPLAINTS

They Caused the Arrest of the Three Con-tractors on the New Court House.

It was learned yesterday at the Factory Inspector's office that the arrest on Thursday of Charles T. Wills, contractor for the new Appellate Division court house, and of sub-contractors Nichols and Dieter, for violating the labor law regarding the hours of labor and the pay of the men, were made on written complaints by the delegates of the wood-workers and other unions whose members were at work on the job. Deputy Inspectors Gernon and Ash, who made the access, have been specially assumed to carry out this duty in the Factory Inspector's department and cannot act except on written complaint.

Baniel O'Leary, Superintendent of Licenses for the department, said that the complaints had been made at meetings of the unions and were then taken up by the delegates.

It took the two denuty inspectors four months to investigate the complaints before they undertook to act, be said. Many had to be prepared and a large number of affidavits and other unions whose members were at be prepared and a large number of affidavits obtained of the description of the description of the description of the matter except by making complaints at union meetings. The representatives of the union were the ones who took action.

Remains of an Able Enter.

From the N. Low's Gio e Democrat, Santa Fe. N. M. Oct 25 - The remains of a gigantic prehistoric animal, which insturalists here are unable to classify, was found this morning at Teauque. Its upper jaws consists of twenty layers of bones overlapping each other cash. buman molars.